

J. R. RACE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS

Have just received an Immense Stock of
FALL & WINTER CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS,
and other Piece Goods, which they are prepared to make up to order in
the BEST STYLE, and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

TWO FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS!

As good as can be found anywhere, are constantly employed, and
customers can have their choice.

**Our Ready-made
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!**

Is full of the Latest Styles of Goods, which will be sold at lower
prices than ever before.

In Furnishing Goods!

Our Stock is large and complete, embracing the LATEST NOVELTIES.
Plain Unlaundered Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25.
Best Laundered Shirts in town, \$1.00 to 2.25.

**Fall Styles of
Silk and Soft Hats!**

JUST RECEIVED.
Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags,
In Endless Variety.

J. R. RACE & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

ILLINOIS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1877.

Proposals will be received at the Contract

Office of this Department, until 1 o'clock p.

m. on October 2nd, 1877, for the purchase of

United States Mail, for carrying the mails of

the United States from January 1st, 1878, to

June 30th, 1879, on the following route:

From St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., and

back, three times a week.

Leave St. Louis Monday, Wednesday

and Friday at 12 m.

Arrive Chicago at 12 m. on Tuesday,

Thursday and Friday at 12 m.

Leave Chicago Monday and Friday at

12 m. on Tuesday, Thursday and

Friday at 12 m.

Arrive St. Louis at 12 m. on Monday,

Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

For further information apply to

J. B. Beckwith, Agent,

St. Louis, Mo., or to the Postmaster,

St. Louis, Mo., or to the Postmaster,

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CAUGHT OUT ON FOUR KINGS.

From the Nashville American.

Four gentlemen traveling from the

far west to New York city for the

purpose of buying goods. One of them

was a German. As the journey was long

and tedious, they concluded to while

away the hour at a game of euchre.

Fritz, the German had been in the

habit of playing draw poker, so every

time he was dealt a good poker hand he

would remark:

"Val, I plays poker mit you on dis

hand."

The other parties would say, "Oh,

never mind poker, go on with the game

we are playing."

Pretty soon Fritz would get another

poker hand, and out it would come,

"I plays poker mit you on this

hand."

"Oh, never mind poker, go on with

the game."

He talked so much about poker that

the party thought finally that they

would give him enough of it. One of

them left the table, got another deck

of cards similar to the one they were

playing with, and "put them up" for the

occasion. Fritz soon left the table a

moment for a glass of water, and while

absent the new pack was substituted,

and was being dealt as he returned.

The dealer turned up a queen. On

looking at his hand Fritz found he had

four kings. He immediately said, "I

plays poker mit you on dis hand."

One of the party, who had dealt

himself four aces, looked at the queen

which had been turned up, then at his

hand and again at the queen. Finally

he remarked:

"Well, now, Fritz, since you seem so

anxious to play poker, I'll tell you what

I'll do. If you will let me take that

queen up, I will give you a little hand

at poker."

"All right," says Fritz, "all right;

you take up de queen."

The queen was taken up, and the

betting commenced. Fritz bet off \$50.

John A. raised him \$50. Fritz raised

that \$100. John went \$500 better,

and so the betting went on until poor

Fritz had put up all the money he had

brought to buy goods with. When the

money was all exhausted and it came to

a call, John showed down his four aces

and his queen and took the money.

Fritz didn't say a word, but went on

with the game of euchre for about half

an hour. Finally he looked up with a

perplexed countenance, and remarked

interrogatively, "John, I betinks all this

while what de queen have to do mit

dat hand."

Canning Corn

Having noticed an article in your

issue of August 23d, from "R. F."

desiring directions for canning green

corn, I send a receipt that has proved

successful dissolve 1 1/2 oz. tartaric acid

in one pint of water. Cut the corn off

the cob, and to every pint of corn add

one tablespoonful of the solution. Let

it get thoroughly heated and then can

quickly. When opened for use, add

one teaspoonful of soda, and soak for

one hour, after which, pour the water

off and cook as fresh corn.

Improved Stock

The autumn is the season that most

farmers select to lay in improved stock.

They have more time to attend to such

matters than at most other seasons

of the year. The weather is generally

more favorable for the removal of stock,

and it is a better time to work off scrub

animals than at most seasons. Improved

sheep and swine should certainly be

secured at this season. The purchase

of improved cattle and horses can be

delayed till spring, but it is even better

to secure them now.

Lemon Shortcake Pie.

Take one lemon, grate the outside

rind off, and squeeze the juice in another

dish, then chop the pulp fine; take

the part that you chop, put it in a tin

dish with one cup of sugar, one egg and

three tablespoonfuls of water, beat and

boil ten minutes, then add the juice and

rind, and bake. A rich shortcake.

Spread with butter and then with your

prepared lemon.

Miasma Rendered Harmless.

The most certain way to render pow-

erless the miasmatic vapors which pro-

duce chills and fever and other malarial

disorders, is to fortify the system

against them with that matchless re-

ventive of periodic fevers, Hostetter's

Stomach Bitters. The remedial opera-

tion of the Bitters is no less certain than

their preventive effects, and they may be

relied upon to overcome cases of fever

and ague which resist quinine and the

mineral remedies of the pharmacopeia.

Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, com-

mon colds, rheumatic ailments and general

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was

discovered to be a certain cure for Dys-

pepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin

Druggists made known to their friends

how easily and quickly they had been

cured by its use. The great merits of

Green's August Flower became heralded

through the country by one sufferer to an-

other, until, without advertising, its sale

has become immense, druggists in EVERY

TOWN in the United States are selling it.

No person suffering with Sour Stomach,

Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of

the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can

take three doses without relief. Go to your

druggist.

A. J. Stoner, Thos. Hildebrandt, or B. C. Gue

Son, and get a Sample Bottle for 10

cents and try it; three doses will re-

lieve any case. Regular Size only 75

cents mayidewly 2

Murray & Lanham's Florida Water

The richest, most lasting, yet most deli-

cate of all perfumes for use on the hand-

kerchief, at the toilet and in the bath,

delightful and healthful in the sick room,

relieves weakness, fatigue, prostration,

nervousness and headache. Look out for

counterfeits, always ask for the Florida

Water prepared by the sole proprietors,

Messrs. Lanham & Kemp, New York.

For sale by Perfumers, Druggists and

Fancy Goods Dealers.

Sept. 21 d&wim

WILKESBARRE, PA., Sept. 5, 1877.

F. B. CALDWELL, Indiana Coal Co.

Dear Sir: We have, this day, shipped

you 10 cars Lohigh, Wilkesbarre and

Lackawanna Anthracite coal. Will ship

ten more cars to-morrow. We received

your order for fifty cars and will ship as

per order. We have been delayed in

shipping on account of the strike, at

right now. Respectfully,

L. C. CALDWELL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The Best Drug Store in Central Illinois

On account of ill health we are com-

pelled to dispose of the best located and

freest stock of drugs in Decatur.—

Stock between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Will

exchange for good real estate, or give a

cash bargain. For particulars enquire

at this office. [Sept. 17 d1w

Hemp Carrots reduced from 15 cents

to 12 1/2 per yard, at

May 15-16m] LINN & SCRUGGS.

The Cheapest Hamburg Em-

broideries yet offered, just received by

LINN & SCRUGGS

Go and see these elegant infant's shoes

"Ferris", just received in every va-

riety. ang10-d1f

For Rent—A good story and a half

house, on North Water street, with sev-

eral rooms and summer kitchen. Apply

at this office. [June 8 d1f

Photons for the Ladies, Fine Hosiery,

perfectly new, at Caldwell Bros.' Bellpe-

Stables. [May 29 d1f

Go and see these elegant and stylish

gent's shoes at Ferris', now, fall styles

Aug. 10-d1f

Fresh Butter, [at E. B. Pratt's, No

37 North Church street.

Sept. 21-d1f

A Large Lot of new prints, at 1/2 cents,

at Linn & Scruggs.

Dec 12 d&w1

Good Driving Horses, perfectly safe

for the ladies, with two of the finest

phonos in the State, at Caldwell Bros.' Bell-

pe Stables. [May 29 d1f

Call and see the new Goods at S.

Elstein's. [sep20-d1w

SPECIAL

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

Improvement of East Eldorado street, Deca-

tur, Illinois, under provisions of "An Ord-

inance providing for the improvement of

East Eldorado street from the east line

of North Water street to the intersection

of East Eldorado street and approved May

11th, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREB

W. A. LAMAR & MOSSER,
PUBLISHERS.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Thursday Evening, Sept. 27.
REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
For County Judge,
SAMUEL F. REER.
For County Clerk,
GEORGE P. HADY.
For County Treasurer,
OEO. M. WOOD.
For Superintendent of Schools,
JOHN T. MONTGOMERY.

THE Atlanta Constitution headed the President's reception in that city: "De 'Lenium' Come," this followed by "The White and the Black, the Blue and the Gray, Defer Their Jangles to Another Day." Nevertheless, Mr. Hayes takes like a Democrat, and that covers many faults.

THE Omaha gentlemen, who also his grievances concerning the REPUBLICAN in the Sun of this morning, is the same one who for nearly a year inundated us with badly written and worse spelled contributions of what he called "poetry." The fact that his slush was used to kindle the office fire is what ails him.

THE Albany Journal quoting Wade Hampton's outburst to the effect that his right arm should have dropped from his shoulder before he would have given his hand in peace while his State was pinned down with bayonets, tells Mr. Hampton that such blustering and unworthy words grate harshly on Northern ears, and do not acquire him for his professions to Northern confidence. The Journal concludes that the peace Hampton wants is the peace which crushes all interference with his will.

THE review of the British broad-stuffs market by the *Marl. News Express*, gives an unfavorable estimate of the situation at home. English wheat is uniformly in a bad condition, and the prospect for the next crop is far from encouraging. Shipments from India are estimated at but one-half the quantity expected, and from Egypt and Northern Russia the amount being sent forward falls far short of what had been predicted. It is noticed also that America though exporting freely, shows no disposition to rush forward her great surplus at present prices, and the probability of an advance is practically admitted.

H. V. REEDFIELD, in his special dispatches from Lynchburg to the *Unionist Commercial*, describing the reception of the President, says that many of the Democratic leaders refused to recognize Mr. Hayes in any way, and would not participate in the reception so warmly accorded him by the great majority of the people. Mr. Reedfield says "These men base their opposition upon the ground that Hayes holds office by fraud, that he is a Republican and his sole purpose is to disintegrate and break up the Democratic party." If the Democratic party is standing in the way of the work of reconciliation to which the President is addressing himself, then it ought to be disintegrated and broken up. Major Daniel, one of the recusants, made a very fiery and untamed speech for reconciliation before the University of Virginia a few months ago. Is his party now greater than his country?

CAPT THOMAS PHILLIPS, of Hillsboro, father of Gen. Jesse J. Phillips, died a few days since at the age of 87 years. He was born in Jackson county, Georgia, in 1790, and became a resident of Randolph county, Illinois, in 1818, removing in 1825 to Montgomery county, where he ever since resided. He was a lieutenant in Captain Rountree's company, and served in the Black Hawk war. In 1811 he was in St. Louis, then best known as the French village, and while there he was offered about forty acres of land now in the heart of the city, for a pony he was riding. While in Cape Girardeau he bought grain, which he shipped to New Orleans in flatboats. Several times after making a shipment in this manner he walked back from New Orleans to the Cape. He was on board the first steamboat that floated on the Mississippi. Of eight children, five, together with his widow, survive him.

When a man dressed in short corduroy pants and a red vest, and carrying a shawl, attempts to palm him self off as a Roman citizen, he is likely to get tripped up, especially if he accounts his words as did a "fiction" at Holy's Saturday night. Said he: "O, please, respectable! Please don't hear the noble Antony." Pronunciation such as this, in connection with his garb, and a suspicious red nose, did the business for him.—*Inter-Ocean*

Reading the speeches, orate and grandiloquent, of the Southern gentlemen who have welcomed the President, one would gain the impression that vindictive and cruel deep to have ruled the country for the last fifteen years. That Lincoln, sympathetic and large-hearted, was a Caesar. That Grant, magnanimous and generous—the man who spared the pride of Lee and his officers, and softened the chagrin of their defeat by the nobility and delicacy with which he received their surrender—was a blood-thirsty tyrant, who ground down the poor, unhappy people to the last verge of possible endurance.

Such has been the tenor of the reception speeches, and in one instance, at least, the tenor of a speech in reply—that made by Wade Hampton, who accompanied the Presidential party. Could there be anything more ridiculous than this? Wherein have the Southern people—the ex-Confederates, the ex-slaves—been ill-treated? When their great crime was defeated of its object, after our efforts had been emptied, and almost every household shrouded in mourning, what revenge did the Northern people wreak upon the authors of the war? Did they hang the leaders of the rebellion for treason?

No. Did they confiscate their property? No. Did they forbid their restoration to citizenship? No. Did they deny them any right under heaven enjoyed by those who remained loyal to the Government?

No. Not one. The grass had hardly grown green over the graves of the men who gave up their lives to prevent the destruction of the Government before those who wrought their deaths were in full possession of every privilege enjoyed by any American citizen.

What, then, has been the trouble? Simply this: The Constitution and the laws give to all citizens, without distinction of color, the right to act, speak, and vote as they will, and pledges the equal protection of the law. This supreme enactment has been defied, trampled under foot, spit upon, and insulted, wherever the absence of the Federal authority has made it safe to do so.

Accepting the amendments with words, the Southern people have systematically violated them in their acts. They have kept the word of promise to the war and broken it to the hope. Free speech has been stifled; free suffrage denied, and it has only been by the firm attitude of the Federal arm, and the known determination of the government to see to it that acts of violence and intimidation were punished, that anything like a republican form of government was maintained in half a dozen of the Southern States.

There was no formidable outbreak. A company of soldiers, backed by a resolute will and unhampered by Congressional workings, was enough to uphold the laws, and resistance was only kept alive by the sympathetic cries of Northern Copperheads and ill-livered Republicans, but the vacillating course of the latter lent the conspirators courage, and so the trouble continued, growing greater as the stern policy of justice yielded to the milk-and-water programme of knock-kneed condonations.

Here in the North we obeyed the Constitution and the laws, and respected the rights of all men. But the ex-rebels of the South claimed a privilege we did not and would not enjoy—the privilege of denying the rights of a portion of their fellow citizens, and it has been this claim—still theoretically opposed, but practically conceded—that has occasioned the trouble. It is for insisting on the observance of the amendments to the Constitution that Grant and the Republican party were tyrannical. It is for yielding, or for doing what the ex-rebels thus interpret, that the present administration is lauded.

There is a mistaken kindness that is more cruel than the sword. There is a false generosity more bitter in its results than the law of the bayonet. We shall see ere long if those mistakes have not been ours, and if it is not true now, as in the days of King John, that—

Morey but murders pardoning those who kill.—*Inter-Ocean*.

A VERY DEAD ISSUE.

[New York Tribune.] The Democratic party is constitutionally opposed to "reviving the issue of the war," and yet its representatives in New Jersey have nominated the very dearest of war issues. The resuscitation of General McPherson has already projected the spirit of Abraham Lincoln into the canvass, and the campaign orators are hunting up the old speeches which were used to fire the Republican heart in '61, when these two men stood out as incarnations of the contending principles which were then locked in a life and death struggle. The Democrats, too, are turning over the musty vindictiveness of their chieftain's military career, and will once more attempt to prove that the war was a failure. Oratory which has been laid away for over thirteen years is apt to be a trifle stale, but it is not difficult to predict which dist of cold vitriols will be the more palatable.

For sale.—A good frame dwelling with seven rooms, eight closets and pantries, cellar, well, cistern and other improvements. Lot 100 by 140 ft., well fitted with bearing fruit trees, vines. Apply at this office.

LINCOLN, ILL., Sept. 26, 1877.
To the Citizens of Decatur:
I wish to inform the citizens of Decatur and vicinity that there is a misunderstanding concerning the death of my husband, J. A. Light. It is said that I killed my husband with my own hands, which is untrue. Neither did he die from the effects of the accident which occurred. The shooting was one year previous to his death, and the wound was well in four weeks after it happened. In connection herewith I will say that any woman or any man has a right to defend her or himself when they are assaulted with glittering weapons and flashing eyes; if you know nothing positive don't for God's sake look with contempt on those that know their own troubles; what has been the cause may be the question. *Liquor if you please.* I am sorry it ever occurred, but I hope the people of Decatur will never think much less any that I killed him, for it is terrible to be accused of such a dishonorable and wretched act. His first symptoms of sickness were caused by the habit that so many of our men indulge in at present, and ended in what is called hasty consumption.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. L. L. LIGHT,
Aronaut.

THE red man was in Chicago Saturday. He came from the land of the setting sun, and he went on his way East to visit the Great Father in Washington.

The Great Father in Washington has to be visited often by the red man. The red man comes attended by agents and interpreters. He stops at the best hotels, he sups on the fat of the land; he is high cockalorum of the sugar camp, and the people foot the bills.

We don't know why the people should foot the bills, but they do. The bills are heavy. The red man must have many rich presents when he gets to Washington. He must also stay in that beautiful city many days with the Great Father, and he must smoke the calumet and visit the squaws.

All this costs money. And the pale face pays for these luxuries because they would not seem to wrong the red man.

There were twenty-eight warriors in the gang that came through Saturday. Spotted Tail and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses were in the party, and of course it was extremely necessary that Mr. S. Tail and Mr. Y.-M.-A.-of-His-Horses should go to Washington at an expense of \$150 each, and that the other black-and-tans should accompany them at a like cost. For they must see the Great Father and get some Washington fire water, else how can they die in peace and be waited to the happy hunting grounds?

If anybody is inclined to think that it is enough that people should supply these warriors with tables at their homes, without taking them on annual visits to the capital and loading them with costly gifts, we wish to say to that unpoetical soul that we blush for him! What what do we without our Injun? What would the Great Father do? What would the powerful heads of departments do were they not to bear the annual grant of the bminent savage? "Ugh!" There's one hand, Spotted Tail, and Plain Tail, and Tail of whatever variety. You are big Injuns, and we know it. "How!"

BETTER times undoubtedly are here. The evidences multiply, and have been presented in detail for some weeks as they have appeared. Were there no reckless spirit of speculation, eager to mistake better times for good times, anxious to have everybody forget the dangers yet to be passed and the evils yet to be removed, we might look with confidence for a gradual and steady improvement, cautious, patient and sure, until the good times should really come. The chief danger has been from over confidence; many a patient, after improvement had begun, has lost his life through incautious exposure and rolapses. The signs indicate that the improvement is not as yet rapid, but gradual, that it does not extend as yet to all departments of industry and trade, but appears most clearly in those which form the basis of our system; that all dangers are not yet passed, but may be passed by timely care.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LONDON, Sept. 26.—On arriving at Sheffield, today, Gen. Grant was received at the railway station by the mayor and corporation. A procession then formed and proceeded to Cutler's Hall, where congratulatory addresses were presented by the Corporation, Cutler's company and Chamber of Commerce, to which the General briefly replied. In the course of his remarks he referred to the American tariff and reminded his hearers that the United States had to raise money to pay off a great debt incurred by war. The revenue from imports was regarded solely as a means to attain that end. If the United States were to abolish revenue for imports, foreign bondholders would very soon cry out when their interest money was not forthcoming. He added "We get along well enough with the payment of our debt, and will compete with you in our manufactures in the markets of the world. The more of your merchants and mechanics that go to America, the better. Nothing pleases us more than the immigration of the industry that intelligence of this country. We have room for all, and will try to treat you as you have treated me to-day." The General was loudly cheered. He afterwards held a reception, and was presented to many leading merchants.

The Handmade and Cheapest
BLACK SILKS
ever displayed in Decatur, at
April 7-dit Linn & Scrives.

TELEGRAPHIC CONKLING AHEAD.

The New York Republican Convention

Gives the Civil Service Policy a Dig.

Justice to be Meted Out to Chicago Swindlers.

GRANT IN ENGLAND

Progress of the War.

ROCHESTER, September 26.—The Republican State Convention assembled today in the new City Hall. In front of a presiding officer's desk was the motto—"Harmony." Alonzo B. Cornell, as chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order.

Hon. Thomas C. Platt, of Oswego, was announced as temporary chairman of the Convention, and his speech, on taking the chair, made a sensation, being, apparently, a studied affront to the Administration, impossible to be misunderstood. Some of his remarks called forth hisses from the friends of President Hayes. [It was observed that Senator Conkling, sitting conspicuously, applauded these significant passages.]

The Committee on Organization reported Roscoe Conkling for President of the Convention, and this was agreed to. Senator Conkling took a position in one of the aisles, and after acknowledging the honor suggested it would initiate the business of the Convention and accommodate him (Conkling) to have the incumbent of the chair remain in his present position. It would enable him to take a full share of the responsibility for whatever may be said or done, or decided to refuse to be done, by this Convention. He therefore moved that his own name be stricken from the report and that the Hon. Thomas C. Platt be made permanent chairman of the Convention.

Mr. Foster, of Westchester, hoped the motion would prevail. In view of the remarks made by the temporary chairman at the opening of the Convention, it was calculated to put this Convention in a false attitude before the Republican party and the people of this State. He proceeded to criticize the bad taste of the temporary chairman in his opening remarks.

Mr. Conkling's motion prevailed—yeas, 311; nays, 110; and Mr. Platt was chosen to preside.

On resuming the chair, Mr. Platt, returned thanks to the convention, and then called for a report of the committee on resolutions.

The following resolutions were then read: The Republicans of New York, true to the achievements of their unequalled history and faithful to the demands of their uncompleted mission, make the following declaration:

That the office of the Government is to conserve order, peace and safety, and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of every right implied by the Constitution and laws.

That unity and fraternal relations in all States and sections, is of the first and highest importance, and the Republican party of New York will heartily support every measure, authorized by law, adapted to establishing and maintaining commercial and industrial prosperity, and tranquility, justice and obedience to lawful authority.

That the constitution ordains that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican government known to the constitution of any American State is a government chosen by the people. The question whether a one has arisen requiring the President to employ military forces to protect State authority against domestic violence, is, by the Constitution, committed to his decision and to his responsibility. Taking no issue with any decision of this kind which has been made by the national executive in respect to the employment of troops, and expressing no opinion in regard to methods and attendant proceedings employed in any instance, we cherish the hope that the action taken in relation to the Southern States will result in peace, tranquility and justice.

No act of the republicans of New York candidates for the good of the people will withhold.

That we insist upon purity, frugality and efficiency in every branch of the public service—National and State, and to that end we hold these requirements of our debt, and will compete with you in our manufactures in the markets of the world. The more of your merchants and mechanics that go to America, the better. Nothing pleases us more than the immigration of the industry that intelligence of this country. We have room for all, and will try to treat you as you have treated me to-day.

to interfere in any way with his political rights or actions, and the laws should forbid and punish attempts to make or enforce such measures, to control or abridge in any respect the absolute freedom in political action which, in this country, belongs to all voters alike.

That the public faith, honest industry and general prosperity demand a sound currency of coin and paper convertible into coin, and the already near approach to specie payments enforces the wisdom and duty of faithfully pursuing the necessary steps to full redemption within the time now fixed by law.

That we oppose any further land grants or subsidies to corporations or monopolies, and hold that the public domain should be reserved for free homes of industrious settlers.

That we regard with alarm, and disapprove, demands coming from the promoters of various schemes, that proposes appropriations and grants shall be made, and the National credit used, to carry on works of various kinds, local or sectional in character, and not of urgent National importance. And we call upon the burdened taxpayers of this State to watch and distrust all attempts, however specious, to increase the public debt, or to obtain money for remote and questionable purposes.

That we recognize equally the rights of property and the manliness and dignity of labor. Depreciating any resort to violence in the name of either, we insist at all times upon the supremacy of law and the maintenance of public order.

The remaining resolutions arraign the Democratic party for false pretenses, for the perpetration of existing abuses, and for slavish subservience to most corrupt and dangerous influences, and pledge the Republican party of this State to renewed and unyielding efforts for the correction of municipal abuses and for economy and reform in every branch of the administration.

When the reading was completed Geo. Wm. Curtis called for a re-reading of the second section of the platform. He then moved to amend by substituting the following resolution, which he read, having been called to the platform amid great applause:

The lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency is a clear and perfect is that of George Washington. We gladly recognize his eminent patriotism, proved in the field and in civil life. We heartily commend his efforts to a permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and for the correction of evils and abuses in the civil service, as strictly conforming to his own pledges and to the declarations of the convention that nominated him, and as tending to the promotion of the public welfare. Recognizing that the work is but begun, we shall hail with satisfaction its prompt and vigorous prosecution, in which the President may confidently rely upon the cordial support of the country.

Mr. Curtis supported his amendment in an able speech, and then, after debate, a recess was taken till 7:30.

The convention reassembled at 7:30, and a long and sharp debate ensued upon Mr. Curtis' amendment, in which Senator Conkling took part, urging the adoption of the platform just as it was reported, and he concluded by moving the previous question, which was ordered.

The roll was called, resulting—yeas, 109; nays, 295; so the amendment was lost, and the platform was then adopted, *vivo voce*, with few dissenting votes.

A delegate nominated Hamilton Fish, Jr., for secretary of state, but Mr. Fish declined the nomination.

Adjourned until 9 a. m., to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President Hayes, in an interview, says that as far as he is able to judge, the Southern people were as enthusiastic and loyal to the representatives of a common government as any, and he hoped that there was now no particular South; that southern and northern interests were identical, and that the main object was unity of interest in improving the material prosperity of the country. The people were the best judges of the effect of his southern visit.

Alex. H. Stephens, to day, speaking of the President's policy and of his reception in the South, said: "He has made grand strides in doing away with 'North and South' and in putting aside the barriers between the two sections, and in assuaging the bitter feelings engendered by war. His course so far receives my support and approbation. I think Hayes has done more for the pacification of the country under the doctrine of 'home rule' than Mr. Tilden could have done had he been inaugurated. Mr. Stephens suggested that the President, as a further step towards pacification, appoint Herschel V. Johnson to the vacancy on the supreme court bench.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A special dated Constantinople, at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, says private telegrams state that the Russian centre attacked Plevna, yesterday, and was repulsed with a loss of 7,000 men and four guns. This report is probably unfounded, as no official confirmation has been received, and its previous notices had stated that rainy weather was impeding operations.

A dispatch from Russian sources says the Turkish losses at Plevna seem to have been as heavy as the Russians'. Trustworthy information is received that 14,000 wounded are still in Plevna, whom the Turks are unable to remove.

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Our new 61-4 cent Prints are splendid, and our new 51-3 cent Prints are as pretty and good as they make them; fine styles.

You want to see both our Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, one yard wide, 50¢ the and even at 41-3 cents.

And when you come to our new Black Cashmeres, at the low prices, be very careful, or you are in for a new dress.

Lots of new Black, Red, Blue and Green pretty things just in, fresh and nice.

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Decatur, Ill., August 31, 1877.—d&wtf

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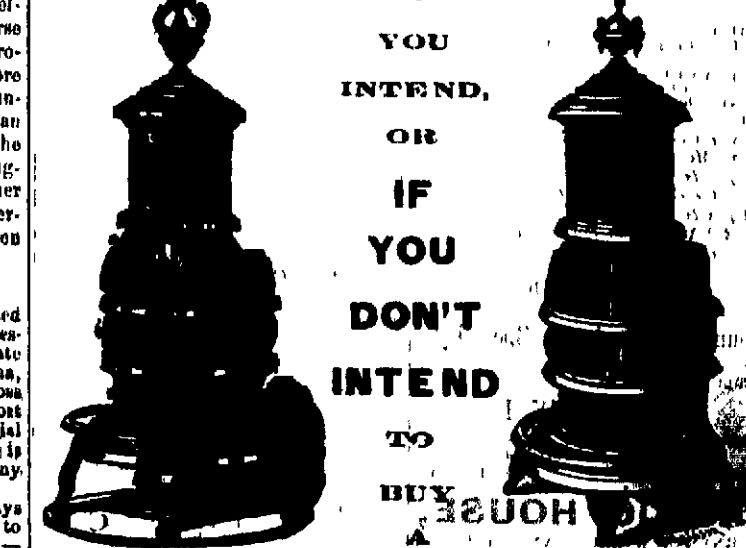
R. O. CROCKER

No. 9 Water-St.
Sept. 15, 1877.—d&wtf

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BASE BURNER FOR HARD COAL,

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 Of all kinds on hand We kill only first-
 class stock.
 Hams Sliced, at 30 cents per pound—hot
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 city before.**
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 cures, originated in
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